

WILSON TO SPEAK IN CONGRESS TO-NIGHT

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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EDITION

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MANN HOLDS UP WAR MESSAGE IN FIGHT FOR PETTY PATRONAGE

ALLIES DRIVE AT ST. QUENTIN FROM THREE SIDES; GERMANS PREPARE DESPERATE STAND

British Capture More Towns—Now Two and a Half Miles Away.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS. Says Retreat Was Under Orders and That Foe Suffered Heavily.

By William Phillip Simms (Staff Correspondent United Press.) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY AT ST. QUENTIN, April 2.—British forces today advanced to within two and one-half miles of St. Quentin.

Their lines were thrust forward from the west to this near approach to the city believed to be one of the main points in the Hindenburg line. In the meantime British forces northwest of the city today took the towns of Attilly and Villerselles on the railroad line running from Reims to St. Quentin.

The advance from the northwest is more gradual, but nevertheless continues.

ST. QUENTIN IS SACKED BY GERMANS, REPORT AS MORE TOWNS ARE TAKEN

LONDON, April 2.—The British have captured Croisilles after a desperate defense by the Germans. The town is now in British hands.

The towns of Longatte and Pommiers also have been captured by the British, who took some prisoners.

The immediate fall of St. Quentin, which is considered a vital link in the Hindenburg line, is forecast from British correspondents in France.

The entire Department of the Somme has now been cleared of German troops and the main German strength is now holding, or attempting to hold, the Hindenburg line. There is every reason to believe they can be flanked out of it shortly.

The fine old mediaeval city of St. Quentin will be a complete wreck when the Germans give it up. Philip Gibbs, staff correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at the front, wires that a full month ago the Germans began their ruthless destruction of the city, blowing up and burning hundreds of buildings. "It is a complete ruin," he writes.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WHEAT IS AT \$1.99 1-8; HIGHEST FUTURE PRICE

CHICAGO, April 2.—May wheat closed \$1.99 1-8 a bushel at noon in the highest price of any wheat since the Civil War.

RE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The total in Federal Service Now About 58,000.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Additional National Guardsmen were ordered out today for police protection duty. They are the Second Virginia Infantry, the Fourth Virginia Infantry and Battery E, Virginia Field Artillery.

The units called out today being in arm of number of guardsmen now in arm of Federal service up to approximately 58,000.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK NEAR CARPATHIA WITH LOSS OF 167

Liner Arrives Here Safely After Missing U Boat by Half an Hour.

BRINGS 99 PASSENGERS.

Doctor Tells of Being on Disabled Horse Ship Close to Sinking Laconia.

The Cunard liner Carpathia, Capt. W. Proctor, arrived today from a port in England with ninety-nine passengers and a tale of missing a German submarine off the coast of England by about half an hour. The submarine adventure happened on March 21.

The Carpathia's wireless operator picked up a message from a hospital ship that had just been torpedoed. Half an hour later the hospital ship was sighted. She had been run ashore on a beach. The neighborhood swarmed with patrol boats and the submarine had disappeared. The Carpathia's passengers heard later that 167 lives had been lost on the hospital ship which was transferring wounded soldiers from France to England.

On board the Carpathia was Dr. Edward Hensley of this city, who on Feb. 13, left Newport News for Avonmouth, England, as ship's surgeon aboard the horse transport Lexington, a British vessel. The Lexington carried 1,030 horses and 112 men.

"One night, off the Irish coast," said Dr. Hensley, "the bottom dropped out of the circulation pump in the engine room and the engines stopped. We rolled helplessly in a heavy sea."

"Half an hour after our engines broke down and before we could locate the trouble we caught a wireless message from the Laconia. She was just eight miles away from our position and was sinking. Then we picked up messages from patrol boats."

"Of course we knew there was a German submarine close by. It took eight hours to repair the damage in the engine room. All that time we were nothing more than a hulk, and it was an anxious period. When we started the engines again we got out of that vicinity as fast as we could and reached port in safety."

In the steerage of the Carpathia were sixty-four horse handlers, who went across on the Lexington. All are Americans.

ADRIATIC IS REPORTED SAFE IN BRITISH PORT

Biggest Transatlantic Liner Again Eludes U Boats—Sailed March 24.

The White Star offices in New York received a cablegram today stating that the Adriatic arrived safely at a British port last night. The Adriatic is the largest ship in the transatlantic service. She left March 21 loaded to capacity.

All German submarine commanders have explicit orders to get the Adriatic, but thus far she has escaped.

Attack on Russians in Roumania Repeated.

PETROGRAD, April 2, via London.—An attack on Russian positions on the Roumanian front yesterday was beaten back, it was announced officially. On the Russian-Roumanian front there was no fighting of importance.

SENATOR LODGE PUNCHES PACIFIST IN THE CAPITOL; HAD CALLED HIM A COWARD

Knocks Down Member of Delegation Asking Him to Vote Against War Resolution.

FIRST CALLS HIM A LIAR.

Pacifists Issue a Statement Claiming That the Senator Was Floored.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A personal encounter between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Dorchester, Mass., a former ball player, in which the senator, who is more than sixty years old, is alleged to have knocked his opponent down, occurred today in the corridor of the Capitol.

Bannwart, with the Rev. Paul Harris Drake of Christ Church, Dorchester, and several other men and women of pacifist delegations called Senator Lodge to the door of his committee room and asked him to vote against a declaration of war with Germany. Senator Lodge replied that if President Wilson asked for such a declaration he certainly would support it.

"I was trying to get away from them. They were very violent. I said: 'Well, we must agree to differ,'" says the senator in a formal statement.

"Then the man, whom I afterward learned was Bannwart, said, 'You are a damn coward,' addressing me personally. I went forward, close up to him, and said 'You are a liar.' He struck me and I struck him. Then the whole party rushed at me and pushed me against the wall."

"A young man from Arizona, who was in the corridor, my secretaries and Senator Stone's messenger, intervened for my protection and drove them off."

Pacifist headquarters gave out a statement about the affair, which in part was as follows: "A group of Massachusetts delegates to the peace gathering were received by Senator Lodge. After some talk by Alexander Bannwart of Boston, an American, and said to be of Swiss descent, the senator suddenly said: 'You are a damned liar.'"

"The Massachusetts man replied: 'Then I must call you one,' or words to that effect."

"At this, Senator Lodge struck Bannwart in the face. The Boston man struck back, knocking the senator down. Thereupon a group of young men came out of the senator's office and began severely to pummel and beat Bannwart, striking also whether or not accidentally, a young woman among the delegates, who was trying to explain."

The Senate presented a decidedly battered appearance when it assembled. Senator Lodge was sporting a swollen face and receiving congratulations on it from both sides. Senator Tillman walked in with an arm in a sling. Senator Knox had his right hand bandaged and shook hands with Senator Johnson of California with his left hand.

Suffrage Silent Sentinels Again on Duty at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Woman suffrage silent sentinels took up their "peaceful" picketing at the White House gates today in a further effort to persuade President Wilson to support the Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU
Agents: Boston World Building,
200 N. B. St., N. Y. City.
Tickets, reservations, railroads, etc., all the
world over. Europe and Japan, check money
open day and night. Travelers' baggage and money
orders for sale. Telephone Broadway 5000—A-5.

PACIFISTS DRIVEN FROM THE CAPITOL STEPS BY POLICE

Pilgrims Jeer and Clashes Follow—Jordan Tries to See Wilson.

NO PARADES PERMITTED.

"War Protest" Meetings Held in Offices of Senators by Delegations.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of the Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Harassed by hysterical pacifists, Congress assembled at noon today and organized for war.

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, and one of the leading pacifists, made an effort to see President Wilson this morning, but the President was busy.

Delegations of pacifists held "war protest" meetings in their respective Senators' offices. One such delegation was rebuked by Senator Wadsworth, when one of several speakers said America had been a "false friend" to Germany.

"That's calling my country a pretty harsh name. I don't care to hear any more of it," said Senator Wadsworth in terminating the interview.

About one thousand of the pacifists assembled on the steps of the main entrance at the Capitol and became so active that squads of police drove them to the broad plaza while small delegations of the pilgrims jeered and booed. There were a few clashes between the two parties, but nothing in the nature of serious fighting.

Some of those in the crowd persisted in breaking through the police lines and mounting the steps. Police reserves were called and the pacifists were forced back a considerable distance on the plaza. Then some of them began to leave, scattering about the city. One or two were seen to remove their umbrellas and "We Want Peace—Pennsylvania" sashes and stuff them in their pockets before departing. Four or five hundred, however, remained. The police in the Capitol grounds kept all persons wearing pacifist insignia on the move.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, indignant over arguments of an Ohio pacifist delegation visiting him, told them:

"You are the best allies the Kaiser has."

The pacifist swarm that wandered aimlessly about the streets of Washington today quickly discounted it.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PLEA FOR PATRIOTISM IN OPENING PRAYER OF HOUSE CHAPLAIN

WASHINGTON, April 2.—At the opening of the House the chaplain included in his prayer a plea for patriotism.

"Diplomacy has failed," he prayed. "Moral suasion has failed. Appeals to reason and justice have been swept aside."

"We abhor war and love peace, but if war has been or shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of every American citizen may throbb with patriotic feeling and that a united people may rally around our President to hold up his hand in every measure deemed necessary to protect the lives of American citizens and safeguard our inheritance."

(Racing Results on Page 2; Entries on Page 4.)

WILSON GOES TO CONGRESS WITH HIS WAR MESSAGE AT 8 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT

President's Address to Express Hope for Early Peace on Basis of Equality of Nations, Free Seas and Restriction of Autocracies.

RESOLUTION DECLARES "STATE OF WAR EXISTS"

Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—A petty patronage contest held up President Wilson's war message to Congress this afternoon after Speaker Clark had been re-elected in less than two hours by a vote of 217 to 205.

James R. Mann, the defeated Republican candidate, demanded a roll call on all the minor offices. He refused to give way so that the President might hasten to Congress.

South Trimble, Democrat, finally was re-elected Clerk by six majority, and Garret of Tennessee appealed again for one ballot on all remaining offices. Mann again said no.

The Republicans saw a chance to capture one little office, that of Chief Doorkeeper, because of some personal unpopularity of Joseph Simont, present incumbent.

International affairs and the nation's fate were held up for hours while the picaresque contest was continued by the small-minded Mann.

The President will address Congress at 8 o'clock to-night.

This was officially announced at the White House after Representative Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, had recommended the plan, in view of the delay in the organization of the House.

Throughout the day the President had remained in his study waiting for the House organization to become completed.

When Kitchin's suggestion was given him by Secretary Tumulty, the President immediately expressed his willingness to comply.

The Administration war resolution follows:

"Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government is in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States;

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the State of belligerency between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and

"That the President be and is hereby authorized to take immediate steps not only to put the country in thorough state of defense but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

Secretary Tumulty was called to the White House early today and the President read his message to him. The Secretary personally took it to the public printer's. Tumulty refused to comment on the document beyond saying that it was "unusually long."

The President then went out to the golf links for a game with Dr. Grayson.

The message will place the blame for a state of war on the shoulders of the Kaiser. It is expected to express the profound hope that peace may soon be restored to the world—on bases of equality of nations, freedom of the seas, restrictions on autocracies and limited armaments. It is probable the President will discuss the recent Russian developments as illustrating the growing power of democracy and the waning influence of autocracy.

Barring eleventh hour developments—always possible—the war resolution will declare that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States, will authorize the President to use the armed forces of this nation in combating the aggressions of the foe and use any means he deems necessary in effectively waging the war and hastening peace.